[XXIII^d. YEAR.] THE [No. 1169.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1768.

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER VII.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

THIS Letter is intended more particularly for ſuch of you, whoſe Employments in Life may have prevented your attending to the Conſideration of ſome Points, that are of great and public Importance; for many ſuch Perſons there muſt be, even in theſe Colonies, where the Inhabitants in general are more intelligent than any other People whatever, as has been remarked by Strangers, and it ſeems with Reaſon.

Some of you, perhaps, filled, as I know your Breaſts are, with Loyalty to our moſt excellent Prince, and with Love to our dear Mother-Country, may feel yourſelves inclined, by the Affections of your Hearts, to approve every Action of thoſe whom you ſo much venerate and eſteem.

A Prejudice thus flowing from Goodneſs of Diſpoſition, is amiable indeed. I wiſh it could be indulged without Danger. Did I think this poſſible, the Error ſhould have been adopted, and not oppoſed by me: But in Truth, all Men are ſubject to the Paſſions and Frailties of Nature; and therefore, whatever Regard we entertain for the *Perſons* of thoſe who govern us, we ſhould always remember, that their Conduct, as *Rulers*, may be influenced by human Infirmities.

When any Laws, injurious to theſe Colonies, are paſt, we cannot with the leaſt Propriety ſuppoſe, that any injury was intended us by his Majeſty, or the Lords. For the Aſſent of the Crown and Peers, to Laws, ſeems as far as I am able to judge, to have been veſted in them, more for their own Security, than for any other Purpoſe. On the other Hand, it is the particular Buſineſs of the People to enquire and diſcover what Regulations are uſeful for themſelves, and to digeſt and preſent them in the Form of Bills to the other Orders, to have them enacted into Laws. Where theſe Laws are to bind themſelves, it may be expected, that the Houſe of Commons will very carefully conſider them: But when they are making Laws, that are not deſigned to bind *themſelves*, we cannot imagine that their Deliberations will be as * cautious and ſcrupulous, as in their own Caſe.

I am told, that there is a wonderful Addreſs frequently uſed in carrying Points in the Houſe of Commons, by Perſons experienced in theſe Affairs.—That Opportunites are watched—and ſometimes Votes are paſſed, that if all the Members had been preſent, would have been rejected by a great Majority. Certain it is, that when a powerful and artful Man has determined on any Meaſure againſt theſe Colonies, he has always ſucceeded in his Attempt. Perhaps therefore, it will be proper for us, whenever any oppreſſive Act affecting us, is paſſed, to attribute it to the Inattention of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, and to the Malevolence or Ambition of ſome factious great Man, rather than to any other Cauſe.

Now I do verily believe, that the late Act of Parliament, impoſing Duties on Paper, &c. was formed by Mr. *Grenville*, and his Party, becauſe it is evidently a Part of that Plan, by which he endeavoured to render himſelf popular at home: And I do alſo believe, that not one Half of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, even of thoſe who heard it read, did perceive how deſtructive it was to *American* Freedom. For this Reaſon, as it is uſual in *Great-Britain*, to conſider the King's Speech, as the Speech of the Miniſtry, it may be right here, to conſider this Act, as the Act of a *Party*.—Perhaps I ſhould ſpeak more properly, if I was to uſe another Term.

There are Two Ways of laying Taxes. One is, by impoſing a certain Sum on particular Kinds of Property, to be paid by the *Uſer* or *Conſumer*, or by rating the *Perſon* at a certain Sum. The other is, by impoſing a certain Sum on particular Kinds of Property, to be paid by the *Seller*.

When a Man pays the firſt Sort of Tax, he *knows with Certainty*, that he pays ſo much Money, *for a Tax*. The *Conſideration* for which he pays it, is remote, and, it may be, does not occur to him. He is ſenſible too, that he is *commanded*, and *obliged* to pay it *as a Tax*; and therefore, People are apt to be diſpleaſed with this Sort of Tax.

The other Sort of Tax is ſubmitted to, in a very different Manner. The Purchaſer of any Article, very ſeldom reflects that the Seller raiſes his Price, ſo as to indemnify himſelf for the Tax *he* has paid. He knows that the Prices of Things are continually fluctuating, and, if he thinks about the Tax, he thinks, at the ſame Time, in all Probability, that he *might* have paid as much, if the Article he buys had not been taxed. He gets ſomething *viſible* and *agreeable* for his Money; and Tax and Price are ſo confounded together, that he cannot ſeparate, or does not chuſe to take the Trouble of ſeparating them.

This Mode of Taxation therefore is the Mode ſuited to arbitrary and oppreſſive Governments. The Love of Liberty is ſo natural to the human Heart, that unfeeling Tyrants think themſelves obliged to accommodate their Schemes, as much as they can, to the Appearance of Juſtice and Reaſon, and to deceive thoſe whom they reſolve to deſtroy, or oppreſs, by preſenting to them a miſerable Picture of Freedom, when the ineſtimable Original is loſt.

This Policy did not eſcape the cruel and rapacious NERO. That Monſter, apprehenſive that his Crimes might endanger his Authority and Life, thought proper to do ſome popular Acts, to ſecure the Obedience of his Subjects. Among other Things, ſays *Tacitus*, "He remitted the Twenty-fifth Part of the Price on the Sale of Slaves, but rather in *Show* than *Reality*; for the *Seller* being ordered to pay it, it became Part of the Price to the *Buyer*."†

This is the Reflection of the judicious *Hiſtorian*; but the deluded *People* gave their infamous Emperor full Credit for his falſe Generoſity. Other Nations have been treated in the ſame Manner the *Romans* were. The honeſt, induſtrious *Germans*, who are ſettled in different Parts of this Continent, can inform us, that it was this Sort of Tax that drove them from their native Land, to our Woods, at that Time the Seats of perfect and undiſturbed Freedom.

Their Princes, enflamed by the Luſt of Power, and the Luſt of Avarice, Two Furies, that the more they are gorged, the more hungry they grow, tranſgreſſed the Bounds they ought, in regard to themſelves, to have obſerved. To keep up the Deception in the Minds of Subjects, "there muſt be," ſays a very learned Author ‡, "ſome Proportion between the Impoſt and the Value of the Commodity; wherefore there ought not to be an exceſſive Duty upon Merchandizes of little Value. There are Countries in which the Duties exceeds Seventeen or Eighteen Times the Value of the Commodity. In this Caſe the Prince removes the Illuſion. His Subjects plainly ſee they are dealt with in an unreaſonable Manner, which renders them moſt exquiſitely ſenſible of their ſlaviſh Situation."

From hence it appears that Subjects may be ground down into Miſery, by this Sort of Taxation, as well as by the other. They will be as much impoveriſhed, if their Money is taken from them in this Way, as in the other; and that it will be taken, may be more evident, by attending to a few more Conſiderations.

The Merchant, or Importer, who pays the Duty at firſt, will not conſent to be ſo much Money out of Pocket. He therefore proportionably raiſes the Price of his Goods. It may then be ſaid to be a Conteſt between him and the Perſon offering to buy, who ſhall loſe the Duty. This muſt be decided by the Nature of the Commodities, and the Purchaſers Demand for them. If they are mere Luxuries, he is at Liberty to do as he pleaſes; and, if he buys, he does it voluntarily; but, if they are abſolute Neceſſaries or Conveniencies, which Uſe and Cuſtom have made requiſite for the Comfort of Life, and which he is not permitted by the Power impoſing the Duty, to get elſewhere; there the Seller has a plain Advantage, and the Buyer muſt pay the Duty. In Fact, the Seller is nothing leſs than a Collector of the Tax for the Power that impoſed it. If theſe Duties then are extended to the Neceſſaries and Conveniencies of Life in general, and enormouſly increaſed, the People muſt at length become indeed "moſt exquiſitely ſenſible of their ſlaviſh Situation."——Their Happineſs therefore entirely depends on the Moderation of thoſe who have Authority to impoſe the Duties.

I ſhall now apply theſe Obſervations to the late Act of Parliament. Certain Duties are thereby impoſed on Paper and Glaſs imported into theſe Colonies. By the Laws of *Great-Britain*, we are prohibited to get theſe Articles from any other Part of the World. We cannot, at preſent, nor for many Years to come, though we ſhould apply ourſelves to theſe Manufactures with the utmoſt Induſtry, make enough ourſelves for our own Uſe. That Paper and Glaſs are not only convenient, but abſolutely neceſſary for us, I imagine very few will contend. Some perhaps who think Mankind grew wicked and luxurious, as ſoon as they found out another Way of communicating their Sentiments than by Speech, and another Way of Dwelling than in Caves, may advance ſo whimſical an Opinion. But, I preſume, no body will take the unneceſſary Trouble of refuting them.

From theſe Remarks, I think it evident, that we *muſt* uſe Paper and Glaſs; that, what we uſe, *muſt* be *Britiſh*; and that we *muſt* pay the Duties impoſed, unleſs thoſe who ſell theſe Articles, are ſo generous as to make us Preſents of the Duties they pay.

Some Perſons may think this Act of no Conſequence, becauſe the Duties are ſo *ſmall*. A fatal Error! *That* is the very Circumſtance moſt alarming to me! For, I am convinced, that the Authors of this Law would never have obtained an Act to raiſe ſo trifling a Sum as it muſt do, had they not intended, by *it*, to eſtabliſh a *Precedent* for future Uſe. To conſole ourſelves, with the *Smallneſs* of the Duties, is to walk deliberately into the Snare that is ſet for us, praiſing the *Neatneſs* of the Workmanſhip. Suppoſe the Duties impoſed by the late Act, could be paid by theſe diſtreſſed Colonies, with the utmoſt Eaſe, and that the Purpoſes to which they are to be applied, are the moſt reaſonable and equitable that can be conceived, the contrary of which I hope to demonſtrate, before theſe Letters are concluded; yet, even in ſuch a ſuppoſed Caſe, theſe Colonies ought to regard the Act with Abhorrence. For, who are a free People? Not thoſe, over whom Government is reaſonably and equitably exerciſed, but thoſe, who live under a Government ſo *conſtitutionally checked and controuled*, that proper Proviſion is made againſt its being otherwiſe exerciſed.

The late Act is founded on the Deſtruction of this conſtitutional Security. If the Parliament have a Right to lay a Duty of Four Shillings and Eight Pence on a Hundred Weight of Glaſs, or a Ream of Paper, they have a Right to lay a Duty of any other Sum on either. They may raiſe the Duty, as the Author before quoted, ſays has been done in ſome Countries, till it "exceeds Seventeen or Eighteen Times the Value of the Commodity." In ſhort, if they have a Right to levy a Tax of *One Penny* upon us, they have a Right to levy a *Million* upon us: For, where does their Right ſtop? At any given Number of Pence, Shillings or Pounds? To attempt to limit their Right, after granting it to exiſt at all, is as contrary to Reaſon, as, granting it to exiſt at all,

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* Many remarkable Inſtances might be produced of the extraordinary Inattention with which Bills of great Importance, concerning theſe Colonies, have paſſed in Parliament; which is owing, as it is ſuppoſed, to the Bills being brought in by the Perſons who have Points to carry, ſo artfully framed, that it is not eaſy for the Members in general, in the Haſte of Buſineſs, to diſcover their Tendency.

The following Inſtances ſhew the Truth of this Remark. When Mr. *Grenville*, in the Violence of Reformation, formed the 4th *George* III. Chap. 15th, for regulating the *American* Trade, the Word "*Ireland*" was dropt in the Clauſe relating to our Iron and Lumber, ſo that we could ſend theſe Articles to no other Part of *Europe*, but to *Great-Britain*. This was ſo unreaſonable a Reſtriction, and ſo contrary to the Sentiments of the Legiſlature, for many Years before, that it is ſurprizing it ſhould not have been taken Notice of in the Houſe. However the Bill paſſed into a Law. But when the Matter was explained, this Reſtriction was taken off by a ſubſequent Act.

I cannot poſitively ſay, how long after the taking off this Reſtriction, as I have not the Acts; but I think in leſs than Eighteen Months, another Act of Parliament paſſed, in which the Word "*Ireland*," was left out, as it had been before. The Matter, being a ſecond Time explained, was a ſecond Time regulated.

Now if it be conſidered, that the Omiſſion mentioned, ſtruck off, with ONE Word, ſo *very great a Part of our Trade*, it muſt appear remarkable; and equally ſo is the Method by which Rice became an enumerated Commodity, and therefore could be carried to *Great-Britain* only.

"The Enumeration was obtained, (ſays Mr. *Gee* *) by one *Cole*, a Captain of a Ship, employed by a Company then trading to *Carolina*; for ſeveral Ships going from *England* thither, and purchaſing Rice for *Portugal*, prevented the aforeſaid Captain of a Loading. Upon his coming home, he poſſeſſed one Mr. *Lowndes*, a Member of Parliament (*who was very frequently employed to prepare Bills*) with an Opinion, that carrying Rice directly to *Portugal*, was a Prejudice to the Trade of *England*, and PRIVATELY got a Clauſe into an Act to make it an enumerated Commodity; by which Means *he ſecured a Freight to himſelf*. But the conſequence proved A VAST LOSS TO THE NATION." I find that this Clauſe "PRIVATELY got into an Act," for the Benefit of Captain *Cole*, to the "VAST LOSS OF THE NATION," is foiſted into the 3d and 4th *Anne*, Chap. 5, entitled, "An Act for granting to "her Majeſty a further Subſidy on Wines and Mer"chandizes imported," with which it has no more Connection, than with 34th *Edward* I. the 34th and 35th of *Henry* VIII. and the 25th of *Charles* II. which provide, that no Perſon ſhall be taxed but by himſelf or his *Repreſentatives*.

* *Gee* on Trade, *P.* 32.

† *Tacitus's Ann.* Book 13. § 31.

‡ *Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws*, Book 13. Chap. 1.

contrary to Juſtice. If they have any Right to tax us, then, whether our own Money ſhall continue in our own Pockets, or not, depends no longer on *us*, but on *them**. "There is nothing which we can call our own;" or, to uſe the Words of Mr. *Locke*—"WHAT PROPERTY HAVE WE IN THAT, WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE, WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?"

Theſe Duties, which will inevitably be levied upon us, which are now levying upon us, are *expreſsly* laid FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF TAKING MONEY. This is the true Definition of "*Taxes*." They are therefore *taxed*. *Thoſe* who are *taxed* without their own Conſent, expreſſed by themſelves, or their Repreſentatives, are *Slaves*. *We are taxed* without our own Conſent, expreſſed by ourſelves or our Repreſentatives. *We* are therefore † SLAVES.

Miſerabile vulgus.

A miſerable Tribe.

A FARMER.

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* Lord *Cambden*'s Speech.

† "It is my Opinion, that this Kingdom has no right to lay A TAX upon the Colonies,"——"The *Americans* are the SONS, not the BASTARDS of *England*,"——"The Diſtinction between LEGISLATION and TAXATION is eſſentially neceſſary to Liberty."——"The COMMONS of *America*, repreſented in their ſeveral Aſſemblies, have ever been in Poſſeſſion of this their Conſtitutional Right, of GIVING AND GRANTING THEIR OWN MONEY. They would have been SLAVES, if they had not enjoyed it." "The Idea of a *virtual Repreſentation* of *America* in this Houſe, is the moſt contemptible Idea, that ever entered into the Head of Man.——It does not deſerve a ſerious Refutation."

Mr. *Pitt*'s Speech on the *Stamp-Act*.

That great and excellent Man, Lord *Cambden*, maintains the ſame Opinion. His Speech in the Houſe of Peers, on the Declaratory Bill of the Sovereignty of *Great-Britain* over the Colonies, has lately appeared in our Papers. The following Extracts ſo perfectly agree with and confirm the Sentiments avowed in theſe Letters, that it is hoped the inſerting them in this Note will be excuſed.

"As the Affair is of the *utmoſt Importance*, and in its Conſequences may involve the *Fate of Kingdoms*, I took the ſtricteſt Review of my Arguments; I re-examined all my Authorities; fully determined, if I found myſelf miſtaken, publickly to own my Miſtake, and give up my Opinion; But my Searches have more and more convinced me, that the *Britiſh* Parliament have NO RIGHT TO TAX the *Americans*,"——"Nor is the Doctrine new; it is as old as the Conſtitution; it grew up with it; indeed it is its Support."——"TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are inſeparably united. GOD hath joined them: No *Britiſh* Parliament can ſeparate them: To endeavour to do it, is to ſtab our very Vitals."

"My Poſition is this——I repeat it——I will maintain it to my laſt Hour——TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are inſeparable—This Poſition is founded on the Laws of Nature; it is more, it is itſelf AN ETERNAL LAW OF NATURE; for whatever is a Man's own, is abſolutely his own; NO MAN HATH A RIGHT TO TAKE IT FROM HIM WITHOUT HIS CONSENT, either expreſſed by himſelf or Repreſentative; *whoever attempts to do it, attempts an Injury*; WHOEVER DOES IT, *COMMITS A ROBBERY*; HE THROWS DOWN THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY."——"There is not a *Blade of Graſs*, in the moſt obſcure Corner of the Kingdom, which is not, which was not *repreſented*, ſince the Conſtitution began: There is not a *Blade of Graſs*, which, when taxed, *was not taxed by the Conſent of the Proprietor*." "The Forefathers of the *Americans* did not leave their native Country, and ſubject themſelves to every Danger and Diſtreſs, TO BE REDUCED TO A STATE OF SLAVERY. They did not give up their Rights: They looked for Protection, and *not for* CHAINS, from their Mother Country. By her they expected to be defended in the Poſſeſſion of their Property, and not to be deprived of it: For, ſhould the preſent Power continue, THERE IS NOTHING WHICH THEY CAN CALL THEIR OWN; or, to uſe the Words of Mr. *Locke*, "WHAT PROPERTY HAVE THEY IN THAT WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?

It is impoſſible to read this Speech, and Mr. *Pitt*'s, and not be charmed with the generous Zeal for the Right of Mankind that glows in every Sentence. Theſe great and good Men, animated by the Subject they ſpeak upon, ſeem to riſe above all the former glorious Exertions of their Abilities. A Foreigner might be tempted to think they are *Americans*, aſſerting, with all the Ardour of Patriotiſm, and all the Anxiety of Apprehenſion, the Cauſe of their native Land——and not *Britons*, ſtriving to ſtop their miſtaken Countrymen from oppreſſing others. Their Reaſoning is not only juſt——it is, as Mr. *Hume* ſays of the Eloquence of *Demoſthenes*, "vehement." It is Diſdain, Anger, Boldneſs, Freedom, involved in a continual Stream of Argument.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 2.

WE are ſtill of Opinion here, that the Porte will at laſt find ſome ſpecious Pretexts for declaring War againſt the Ruſſians; at leaſt ſuch a Deſign is ſufficiently apparent by the Tranſports of Ammunition, which the Porte ſends through the Black Sea.

Leghorn, September 14. It is ſaid that our Government is about to renew its antient Treaties of Peace with the Barbarians, and that the Internuncio of the Emperor, at the Ottoman Porte, is charged with this Negotiation.

Warſaw, September 26. Baron de Duben, appointed Reſident from the Crown of Sweden, to the King and Republic, arrived here the 23d Inſtant; for this reaſon, all the Miniſters of the Powers who intereſt themſelves, in Behalf of the Diſſidents, which are, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, England, Denmark, and Sweden, are jointly employed in concerting Meaſures for accompliſhing the Intentions of their reſpective Sovereigns.

LONDON, *October* 8.

A Letter from Corſica, dated September 20, ſays, "A Society is formed here, compoſed of the moſt conſiderable and the moſt ſenſible Inhabitants, whoſe Objects are to maintain Concord and a good Underſtanding among the Nation, to watch over the Obſervance of the Laws; to labour for the Welfare of the Country, and provide for the Education of Youth. Proper Meaſures are alſo taking for improving the Marine, and for putting the Country in a Condition to throw off, entirely, the Dominion of the Republic of Genoa."

Some Letters from Berlin, mention, that the King of Pruſſia is going to make an Addition to his Troops, by taking a Dutch Regiment of Foot into his Service.

Oct. 29. The Pope, in his Brief, addreſſed to the Biſhops of Poland, adviſes, if Mildneſs and Gentleneſs produce no Effect on the Minds of thoſe who are blinded by Ignorance, and ſeduced by Error, the having Recourſe to Cenſures, to Menaces, and even to Puniſhments.

Oct. 31. Some Letters from Vienna ſay, that the celebrated Prince Heraclius of Georgia, had lately arrived there incog. but was viſited by the firſt Nobility and foreign Miniſters.

They write from Paris, that ſome French Merchant Ships that had been detained ſome Time at Algiers, are lately arrived at Marſeilles, by which it is underſtood, that the Differences between the French and Algerines, are at laſt accommodated.

They write from Cadiz, that freſh Advices, by the Way of Buenos Ayres, inform, that many of the Jeſuits in Paraguay and Spaniſh America, were retired with their Negroes, faithful Indians, and Effects, into the interior Parts of that Continent, where Travellers report there is a pleaſant and fertile Country.

It is ſaid that Five Noblemens eldeſt Sons will be called up by Writ to the Houſe of Peers, before the Diſſolution of the preſent Parliament.

The enſuing Seſſion of Parliament, it is conjectured, will be too ſhort to let the Douglas Cauſe come on this Winter.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Roxborough is appointed a Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Majeſty, in the room of the Earl of Eglington, who has reſigned.

Nov. 10. They write from Naples of the 6th of laſt Month, that Advice had been received there, by a Ship from Tetuan, that the Emperor of Morocco had ordered a Dutch Ship, which was lately taken by a Salletine Rover, to be diſcharged; and had forbidden, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, all the Barbary Corſairs under his Juriſdiction, to meddle with any Dutch Ships for the future.

Nov. 13. A true State of the Number and Quality of the Manufactures at preſent carrying on in all the Britiſh Colonies, we are informed, is now preparing to be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly.

Nov. 14. We hear that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who is Ranger and Keeper of Windſor Foreſt, and Great Park, has given Orders for all the poor Men who were employed by his late Royal Uncle, to be again ſet to Work in the ſame Manner; which has given great Joy to the poor Inhabitants.

The Houſes of Lords and Commons are fitting up, and new matting, with all Expedition, for the reception of the Members againſt the 24th Inſtant, when they are to meet for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

The following is privately handed about, at the Weſt End of the Town, as an authentic Extract of a Letter, from a noble Earl at Bath, to an eminent Commoner in London: "You aſk, if returning Health will induce me to think of reſuming Public Buſineſs? Is it poſſible that *you* ſhould make ſuch a Queſtion? What has been the whole Tenor of my Life? Have not my Actions ever teſtified, that Inactivity is heterogeneous to my Nature; and that, with me, the Public Service has always ſuperſeded private Eaſe? What! but an inceſſant Attendance (in the Intervals of Health) of the Parliamentary Concerns of the Nation? And an unremitting Attention to the general Welfare? And, were Providence to bleſs me with renewed Health and Strength, do *you* imagine me, *can* you imagine me, *capable* of forſaking my Country, becauſe too many of my ungrateful Countrymen have raſhly taken it into their Heads, that I *have* forſaken it already? Think, my Friend, more highly of my PATRIOTISM.—Do not ſmile at the Word; for, proſtituted as it is, and has been, our Language furniſhes me with no other, whoſe real Meaning can ſo emphatically ſpeak *the ruling Paſſion of my Soul*."

Extract of a Letter from the French Conſul, at Zante, dated Auguſt 4.

"Ever ſince the 14th of July laſt, to this preſent Day, we have felt, from Time to Time, very ſmart Shocks of an Earthquake in this Iſland, and thoſe of the Neighbourhood. The Iſle of Cefalonia has hitherto ſuffered moſt: The greateſt Part of its Towns and Villages are already almoſt entirely deſtroyed, and a vaſt Number of the Inhabitants have periſhed. This Morning, at Break of Day, we had a new Shock here, more violent ſtill than any of the former. It has ſpread Conſternation throughout the whole City; all the Houſes in it are damaged, and ſeveral of them thrown down; the Churches eſpecially have ſuffered very much. As, ſince the Beginning of theſe Shocks we had taken the Precaution to erect Tents along the Shore, and to paſs the Nights in Boats, or on Board the Veſſels at Anchor in the Road, this laſt Shock has deſtroyed and hurt few People. We learnt ſome Hours after, by Peaſants who took Refuge here, that all the Villages ſituated in the Weſtern Part of the Iſle, had ſuffered extremely, and that the greateſt Part of the Houſes which compoſe the Village of Yeracavia, were entirely deſtroyed. There is Reaſon to fear that this Day's Shock has completely finiſhed the Deſtruction of the Iſle of Ceſalonia. Public Prayers are put up here, and ſolemn Proceſſions making to obtain from Heaven, a Period to this terrible Scourge."

Extract of a Letter from John Wilkes, Eſq; ——— *dated Paris.*

"As ſome of my Friends have expreſſed their Doubts whether I can be elected a Member of Parliament: I hope the following authentic Quotation will clearly prove the Affirmative."

'Thomas Fitzherbert was elected a Burgeſs for Staffordſhire, in the 35th of Queen Elizabeth, and the Commons, after great Debate, expreſsly voted, that a Perſon, *out-lawed, might be elected*.' D'Ewes's Journal of the Houſe of Commons. P. 518.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 4.

The following Gentlemen are choſen Repreſentatives for *Somerſet* County, *viz.* Meſſieurs LEVIN GALE, SAMUEL WILSON, WILLIAM HAYWARD, and THOMAS DASHIELL.

Laſt Friday Night died, at his Houſe in *Frederick* County, JOHN DARNALL, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Provincial Court.——A Gentleman univerſally eſteemed for his Benevolence and Probity.

ARRIVALS.

From Maryland. Betſey, Love; Charming Sally, Biſhoprick; Nautilus, Boys; Nancy Graham, Blackwell; Liberty, Outram; Lord Baltimore, Mitchell; Samuel, Buchanan; Cambden, Hall; Dolly, Woodford; Polly, Kelly; Trimley, Bett; Eccho, Brooks; Brilliant, Maynard; Louiſa, Richardſon; Planter, Carr; Sally, Smith; Leverit, Covel; Sybella, Abbott; Neptune, Creamer; and Speedwell, M'Dougall, at Graveſend. Albion, Spencer, at Briſtol. Virginia, Buddicombe; and Appollo, Midford, at Liverpool. Oxford, M'Lean, at Clyde. Peggy, Liddel, at Dover. Mary and Elizabeth, Donaldſon, in the Downs.

From Virginia. Trial, Somerville; John and Prieſtly, Dobbie; Charles, Waterman; and Ruſſia Merchant, Carnaby, at Graveſend. Suſannah, Witherſpoon, at Barbados. Tom, Clark; and Totneſs, Wignall, at Liverpool. Sedley, Cecil; Sarah, Drew; and York, Merewether, at Briſtol. Harriot, Herdman, at Aberdeen.

*** *Articles of News omitted this Week, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

*** *The Sale of* NEGROES, *at* George-Town, *adverſtiſed in our laſt, is put off till a future Day. Notice of which will be given in this* GAZETTE.

To the PRINTER *of the* MARYLAND GAZETTE.

By giving the following Piece a Place in your Paper, I think you will oblige many of your Cuſtomers in Prince-George's *County.*

IT is ſtrongly aſſerted, and loudly maintained by many Politicians here, that all thoſe that voted againſt the laſt Bill for continuing the Inſpection Law, as it was enacted in the Year 1763, are thereby declared Enemies to ſuch a Law, and that, by that Vote, had their Strength been ſufficient, the Law muſt have been irrecoverably loſt, together with every Chance of enacting or amending the ſame.——But, ſurely, People who argue in this Way, muſt have very vague Notions of Parliamentary Matters; for, if Attempts to amend Laws, are to be conſtrued in this Manner, or to fall under their Doctrine of damning the Law, as ſome of them very lately termed it; or this damnable Doctrine, as I ſhall call it, we are to loſe one of our moſt eſſential Rights in Legiſlation; I believe always, 'til now, it was generally underſtood to be the indiſpenſible Duty of our Repreſentatives, as often as they found an Inconvenience ariſing from any Matter contained in the Laws, even in the Inſpection Law, to amend them, if poſſible; and that, in ſo doing, they were to take every Precaution, and to purſue every Method the moſt obvious of Succeſs: And, had theſe ſhrewd Politicians have thought any Thing at all, they muſt have ſeen, that the Chance of getting an Amendment in the general Enacting Bill, was Ten to One better, than the Chance of obtaining it by a Supplement; as, by the Loſs of the firſt, the Intereſt of the Officer and People, were ſomewhat reciprocal, whereas, by the Loſs of the latter, none could ſuffer but Planters; which clearly demonſtrates, that thoſe Gentlemen have been condemning at the wrong End——Having premiſed thus much, I will, as near as I am able, ſhew the very Reaſons that induced thoſe Gentlemen to vote againſt that Bill. In doing which, ſhall obſerve, that, upon its firſt Reading, Mr. JOHNSON moved the Houſe, that it was highly neceſſary the Law ſhould be amended reſpecting the Gold. That the Regulation, as it ſtood, was not only ſubjecting the Planters to pay their Gold to the Officers and Merchants, at a very great Diſadvantage, but, was a Means of its being drawn away by a neighbouring Province, which allowed above Four *per Cent* more than what it was paſſing for under our Regulation. It was therefore to prevent theſe Evils they voted againſt the Continuing Bill, well knowing there was no Proſpect of obtaining ſuch an Amendment, by a Supplement, as was propos'd on the other Side; and not becauſe they were againſt an Inſpection; for, had the Continuing Bill have been voted out, as it certainly ought, a Bill would have been brought in with the above propoſed Amendment, and I make not the leaſt Doubt, would have paſſed into a Law; and ſuppoſe it had, for that Reaſon, failed in the Upper Houſe, it muſt have come from them in the uſual Manner; "That it was read a Firſt and Second "Time, and will paſs; leaving out that much, or "altering it to what it was before;" which ſhews, that after all this had happened, the Fate of the Inſpection was ſtill to be determined by a ſubſequent Procedure; and plainly proves, that thoſe Gentlemen were aiming at nothing more than to get the Law upon better Terms; or, in other Words, to make it more convenient to the People, without any kind of Riſque whatever; therefore ſhall ſubmit it,

under these Circumſtances, whether they ought not to be highly applauded on the Occaſion.

Prince-George's County, *I am your's, &c.*
January 29, 1768. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 2, 1768.

To be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, on the the 21ſt Day of March, *at* Tollie's *Point, near* Annapolis, *for* London *Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Caſh,*

A PARCEL of Country born SLAVES, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Time for Payment will be given, to the Laſt Day of *Auguſt*, on giving Bond, with Security, if deſired.

(12) EDWARD SPRIGG.

Talbot County, *December* 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a conſiderable Sum of Money, and am informed, by good Authority, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry's Abel*, with the Aſſiſtance of his reputed Wife, (already in Cuſtody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE PISTOLES, to be paid to any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall apprehend and bring him before *John Goldſborough*, Eſq; one of the Magiſtrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather luſty than otherwiſe: Had on, and took with him, a Caſtor Hat, almoſt new, a blue Cloth Coat, and a Country Cloth Jacket, Buckſkin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat. He likewiſe took with him a light grey coloured Horſe, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I'm told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. *Joſeph Berry*, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged Neceſſary to be, in order to quiet effectually ſome Scruples of Conſcience, the Owner religiouſly entertained, in conſequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheleſs, it is now preſumed, that ſaid Negro, hath, ſince his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; ſeeing his preſent Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldneſs) the Effects unjuſtly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

(6w) ANDREW MEIN.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be Sold, on reaſonable Terms, next Door to Mr. WILLIAMS's *Store, near the Dock,*

A NUMBER OF COCK GAFFELS.

A FULL Meeting of the OHIO COMPANY is deſired, on Tueſday the 23d Day of *February*, at *Stafford* Court-Houſe, in *Virginia*, on Buſineſs of Importance.

(*3) G. MASON, Treaſurer.

January 21, 1768.

WHEREAS a certain Dr. *John Alexander Brown*, of *Frederick* County, *Maryland*, has obtained a Bond of the Subſcriber, conditioned for conveying a Houſe and Lot, in *Weſtminſter-Town, Frederick* County, to him, or his Aſſigns, as by ſaid Bond may more fully appear.—This is therefore to deſire all Perſons whatever, to take no Aſſignment of ſaid Bond, for I will not convey ſaid Houſe and Lot, to any Perſon, unleſs I am paid and ſatisfied for all ſaid Dr. *Brown's* Obligations, now in my Hands, for which I hold the ſaid Houſe and Lot, as my Security.

(*3) WILLIAM WINCHESTER.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in *Upper-Marlborough*, on the 29th of *November* laſt, an Iron grey MARE, about 14 Hands high, Five Years old, branded on the right Shoulder I G, and on the left B B, and has a ridge Mane.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may get her again, ſhall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, paid by

(3w) LANCELOT LEE.

COMMITTED to *Prince-George's* County Jail, a Negro Man, who is blind in one Eye; ſays his Name is SAM, and belongs to Colonel *Harriſon*, of *Virginia*. His Maſter is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON, Sheriff.

COMMITTED to *Kent* County Jail, on Suſpicion of being Runaways, a certain *William Hudſon*, and *James Smith*, who ſay they are Servants to *William Groves* of *Baltimore* County.

Their Maſter is deſired to take them out of Jail, or they will be ſold for their Fees.

(*6) J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of *Kent* County.

Annapolis, February 3, 1767.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That the Subſcriber, who has, for ſeveral Years paſt, ſerv'd Mr. *William Reynolds*, as Hoſtler, has now rented his Stables, where he propoſes (as he is furniſhed with every neceſſary Article in that Way) to keep a LIVERY STABLE; and hopes he will be enabled to give the utmoſt Satisfaction to any Perſon that may pleaſe to employ him in the above Way.

(6w) PETER HARTLAND.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, on the Eaſtern Branch of *Patowmack* River, has been very much abuſed by ſeveral of his Neighbours, by burning and deſtroying his FENCING, and committing ſeveral other illegal Acts amongſt his CATTLE. He therefore informs any Perſon, or Perſons, whatſoever, that ſhall be found Fiſhing or Fowling, on his Land, or Landings, that he intends ſuing them, whenever he detects them offending as above. THOMAS GATTON.

January 29, 1768.

WHEREAS my Wife, RUTH WRIGHT, hath for ſome Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that ſhe was apprehenſive of violent Uſage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that ſhe left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehenſions are abſolutely groundleſs, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which ſhould ſubſiſt between Man and Wife. THOMAS WRIGHT.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Gaſſaway*, at *Joppa*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, ſometime in *December* laſt, a black Horſe, about 14 Hands high, has a long Bob Tail, but neither Brand, nor Ear-Mark, as can be ſeen.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Brightwell*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall dark Bay MARE, about 12 and an Half Hands high, has neither any perceivable natural or artificial Mark, further than being Hamdock'd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Conrad Karcas*, living near the Head of *Linganore* and *Sam's* Creek, taken up as Strays, the Two following Creatures, *viz.*

A dark brown GELDING, about 3 or 4 Years old, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, a ſhort ſwitch Tail, and is branded on the near Shoulder, but with what Mark, uncertain.

A ſmall dark bay GELDING, about 3 or 4 Years old: Part of his off hind Foot white; has a ſhort Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Shoulder, but with what Mark is uncertain.

The Owner or Owners of them may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joſeph Hall*, near *Elk-Ridge* Church, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall dun MARE, about 12 Hands 3 Inches high, and appears to be 5 or 6 Years old, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, but no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to my Cuſtody, on Suſpicion of being Runaways, and are now lying in *Joppa* Jail, the following Perſons, *viz.*

A Negro Fellow, who calls himſelf JACK, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yelloviſh Complexion, and can hardly ſpeak to be underſtood. He ſays his Maſter's Name is *George Croſs*, who lives near *Queen-Anne*.

ELISABETH BRYAN, a thin viſag'd Woman, of ſmall Stature, has a high Noſe, and is very handy at her Needle. She ſays ſhe ſerved her Time in *Philadelphia*, to one of the Name of *Tolly*.

MICHAEL OBILDER, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, he is full faced, and about 20 Years of Age; and ſays he bound himſelf to a certain *William Greenfield*, in *Patapſco* Neck, in *Baltimore* County.

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

JOHN HINES, an *Iriſhman*, ſays he is a Servant to *William Hide*, near *Bladenſburg*, is about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has been lately ſhot in the left Thigh, near his Ham, which he ſays was done in *Virginia*, when he formerly ran away: He wears a grey Wig, has a new white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Country Stockings and Shoes.

A Negro Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, is 5 Feet 8 Inches high: He appears to be a new Negro, and ſeems to ſay he belongs to *Addiſon*, near the Water.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, *alias* MALONE, a Painter by Trade, and appears to be the ſame as is advertis'd in the *Philadelphia* Papers, by *John Gratton*, of *Brax's* Gap, in *Auguſta* County, *Virginia*.

Whoever owns any of the above Servants or Slaves, are deſired to come, and fetch them away, within the Time limited by Law, and to pay Fees and Charges, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, as the Law directs.

(8w) DANIEL CHAMIER, Sheriff of *Baltimore* County.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Robert Durvage*, living at *South-River Neck*, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel GELDING, about 14 Hands high; has a bald Face, Three white Feet, and a long ſwitch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter W.

The Owner, on proving Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from ONIEL's Storehouſe Door, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the 26th Day of *December* laſt, after Sun-ſet, a large roan HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and Tail; has lately had the Ailment, and is ſwell'd thereby under the off Side; he has been rowel'd in the off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. He had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, one of which contained 25 *lb.* of brown Sugar, and 3 Towels.

Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, living in *Anne-Arundel* County, about 16 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, ſhall receive a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, paid by

(6w) NATHAN DORSEY.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from *Elk-Ridge* Landing, ſometime in *November* laſt, a ſmall bay HORSE, about 13 and an Half Hands high. He has a large Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Noſe, and a ſmall Blaze down his Face, a hanging Mane; he trots and gallops, has one of his hind Feet white, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder, thus, PW, (joined together.)

Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe home, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, on applying to the Subſcriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*.

(6w) THOMAS WHITE, Son of FRANCIS.

Piſcataway, November 25, 1767

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow A MARY, *Capt.* John Sowerby, *from* Whitehaven, *and to be ſold at a very low Advance, for Bills, Caſh, or Tobacco,*

A PARCEL of GOODS, to the Amount of £. 380 prime Coſt, conſiſting of *Kendal* Cottons, *Britiſh* Oſnabrigs, *Iriſh* Linens and Felt Hats. They are divided in ſmall Packages, therefore may ſuit thoſe who may only want a Part of ſuch Articles.

(4w) JOHN BAYNES.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

WHEREAS a Packet of Letters, directed to *Brian Philpot*, was, about the Middle of *Auguſt* laſt, delivered to the Skipper of a Boat, belonging to *Little Choptank*, bound for *Baltimore*, by Captain *Fox* from the *Weſt-Indies*, then lying in *Cheſter-River*; which ſaid Packet has never been received. I ſhall therefore be obliged to any Perſon, into whoſe Hands it may have fallen, that they will ſend the ſame to me, as it contains Papers of ſome Conſequence.

MARY PHILPOT.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, *Sept.* 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, *from* LONDON,

At his Shop, oppoſite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, *in* GAY-STREET,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public in general, and the Ladies in particular, that he makes all kind of STAYS in the neateſt Manner, and after the neweſt, moſt genteel, and beſt approv'd Faſhions, at the ſame Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the ſame Abatement, if paid for within a Month after Delivery. Thoſe Ladies who may be pleaſed to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ſerv'd with Diſpatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material ſuitable for his Buſineſs, and a ſufficient Number of Aſſiſtants. The Meaſure of STAYS, if not taken by himſelf, muſt be meaſured after the following Manner:

I. From the Top of the Breaſt, to the End of the Peak.
II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waiſt.
III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
IV. Round the Body, over the Breaſt.
V. Round the Body, over the ſmalleſt Part of the Waiſt.
VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breaſt.

*** All Letters (Poſt paid) with Orders, will be punctually anſwered, by

Their moſt humble Servant,

(12m) EDWARD PRESTON.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Frederick* County, near *George-Town, Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man, named JAMES JOHNSON, alias *Ingram*, about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has ſhort black Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has been employed as a School-maſter. Had on, and took with him, a new Forreſt Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a white Broad Cloth Jacket, which was a little too large for him, a Pair of white Serge Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of Shoe Boots that has been lately Soled, a Caſtor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn. He likewiſe took with him, a bright bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, paces, very faſt, trots and gallops; had a Man's new Saddle, Saddle-Cloth, and a blue Houſing.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and delivers him to his Maſter, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward, and Thirty Shillings for the Horſe.

JOHN CLAGETT

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on the Premises, on Tuesday the 1st Day of March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day, and so on till Sale is made, for Cash, or Tobacco,*

PART of a Tract of LAND, called ALLISON's ADVENTURE, containing 194 Acres, more or less, on which is a good Dwelling-House, 20 by 16, with a Stone Chimney, plank'd above and below, with Stairs, and a ceiled Shed at one End, a framed Barn covered with Shingles, 50 by 22 with a good Threshing Floor, a Kitchen, Quarter, Corn-House, Cellar, with a House over it, and a large Garden and Yard paled in, with about 150 large bearing Apple Trees, and about 40 or 50 bearing Cherry Trees, some Peach Trees, and Meadow Ground plenty. Likewise Three Negroes, some Cattle, Sheep, and sundry Houshold Goods. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living near the Mouth of *Monokasy*.

*** Five Months Credit will be given, on giving good Security, if required.

(w3) JAMES GORE, senior.

Prince-George's County, *Jan.* 10, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living within Four Miles of *Bladensburg*, an Apprentice Lad, named DAVID HENNIS, by Trade a Cordwainer and Tanner, near 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, with dark brown Hair, tied behind: Had on, when he went away, a spotted Swanskin Jacket, a black Broad Cloth ditto, pretty much worn, an Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair of old Buckskin Breeches, and Osnabrig Trowsers, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Fall Shoes, with Buckle-Straps, and an old Felt Hat, very much worn.

Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him in any Jail, shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, paid by

RICHARD BEALL.

January 1, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *November* last, an *Irish* Convict Woman, named MARY FLOYD. She was imported in *October* 1766, in the *Randolph*, Capt. *Price*. She is of a middle Stature, thin visag'd, has light brown Hair, a fresh Complexion, and is very bold and talkative. Her Dress is uncertain, as she has been harboured and entertained a considerable Time in the City of *Annapolis*.

Whoever takes up the said Convict Servant Woman, and commits her to any Jail, shall receive a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, on applying to

EDMUND JENNINGS.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 11th of *December* last, a Bay MARE, about 13 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a switch Tail, and several Saddle Spots: She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

Whoever brings the above Mare to *Newport*, in *Charles* County, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, on applying to

(w4) ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

Bladensburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of *Patowmack* River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from *Bladensburgh*, the same Distance from *George-Town*, and Eight Miles by Water from *Alexandria*; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 *lb.* of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4*s. per* 100 *lb.*——I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 14 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn.——The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from *George-Town*, near *Patowmack* River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land.——Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered.——The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

*** If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I propose to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

ALL Persons indebted to *John Read Magruder*, are desired to come and settle their Accompts, and discharge their Balances. Constant Attendance is given for that Purpose, at his late Store, in *Upper Marlborough*; where may be had, the usual Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, to be sold for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco, on reasonable Terms, by

(5w) MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

To be SOLD, for Want of EMPLOY,

TWO likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchaser may have Credit, paying Interest. For further Particulars, enquire of THO^{s}. JENINGS.

THE Subscriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will dispose of them on very easy Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaser, giving Bond with Security. He also desires all Persons who have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County, that they will come and settle the same, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as well as to

WILLIAM STEWART.

Annapolis, *Nov.* 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,

Has opened Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON*'s, in* Gay-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may depend that constant Attendance will be given, and the greatest Expedition observed in any Orders they shall be pleased to favour him with. As he has provided proper Persons, which in the several Branches are calculated to give Content, so he will engage they cannot procure, on the Continent, any Articles in that Way, on better Terms than those which are manufactured by him. He keeps the Work he sells in Repair, *gratis*; and gives the best Prices for Old GOLD, SILVER, SILVER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

*** He continues to attend the Business in ANNAPOLIS, as usual, and returns his sincere Thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the Encouragement he has met with there, and hopes a Continuance of the same.

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, *in* ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of *Baltimore*, that any Commands in the WATCH-WAY, delivered at the above Shop, shall be carefully executed, and speedily returned to said Shop; as he has now for that Purpose, established such an Intercourse between *Baltimore* and this Place, that will admit of no Disappointment.

Prince-George's County, *November* 11, 1767.

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Fork of *Gunpowder*, and about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to FRANCIS HALL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, *in* George-Town, Frederick *County*,

A VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE. For Terms, apply to Mr. *William Deakins*, jun. in *George-Town*.

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, November 19, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, swarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and his Beard grey, his Body is much scarified, if well look'd into, his Cloaths are uncertain; it is thought he is a good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, paid by JOHN LEGG.

Prince-George's County, *Sept.* 7, 1767.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, on Monday Night, the 31st of AUGUST last, a large light coloured grey Horse, near 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been used to draw in a Chaise.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, with reasonable Charges, if brought home, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, if he be Convicted, paid by

(tf) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

IMPORTED,

In the NELLY, *Capt.* M'KIRDY, *from* GLASGOW, *and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store,* CHAPTICO, ST. MARY*'s County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange,*

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, consisting of coarse Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, *German* Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of *Kendal* Cottons, and coarse Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Cost.

(tf) PHILIP BRISCOE.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 29, 1767.

SCHEME

OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence *per* Hogshead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMERCIAMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That "Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion "the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, "formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Coun-"cil's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their OTHER Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the PUBLIC.

1	PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1		—	250	—	250
1		—	100	—	100
2		—	50	are	100
2		—	30	—	60
4		—	20	—	80
4		—	15	—	60
10		—	10	—	100
20		—	5	—	100
50		—	4	—	200
80		—	3	—	240
73		—	2 : 10	—	182 : 10
2250		—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	-	-	-	13 : 15
1	Last drawn Blank,	-	-	-	17 : 15
2500	Prizes.				£. 6500
2500	Blanks.				
5000	Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to -				£. 7500
	From which deduct -				1000 £. 6500

TWO and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANNAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, *South-River*, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL, of *Annapolis*, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.

The SCHEME to be made public in the *MARYLAND* and *VIRGINIA* GAZETTES, and *PENNSYLVANIA* JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH,"

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

*** There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unsold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the *November* County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in *May* next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience.——It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be Sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn.

The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS and beg they will return any they may have unsold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.